



# United States Department of the Interior

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Utah State Office

440 West 200 South, Suite 500

Salt Lake City, UT 84101

<http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en.html>



IN REPLY REFER TO:  
3120 / UT922

NOV 13 2015

### ERRATA SHEET

This Errata Sheet amends the Notice of Competitive Lease Sale (NCLS) posted on August 14, 2015, for the competitive oil and gas lease auction to be held at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Utah State Office on November 17, 2015.

1. In accordance with 43 CFR 3000.12, effective October 1, 2015, the non-refundable filing fee was changed from \$155 to \$160 for competitive leases; and \$405 to \$410 for non-competitive leases. The NCLS is amended to reflect the aforementioned non-refundable filing fee change.

2. An acreage change is made to the following parcel:

#### Posted

UTU91317  
(UT1115-086)  
T. 24 S., R. 6 E., Salt Lake  
Secs. 5, 6 and 7: All.  
2,382.50 Acres  
Emery County, Utah  
Price Field Office

#### Adjusted

UTU91317  
(UT1115-086)  
T. 24 S., R. 6 E., Salt Lake  
Secs. 5, 6 and 7: All.  
2,390.52 Acres  
Emery County, Utah  
Price Field Office

3. The following parcel is deferred in part:

#### Posted

UTU91316  
(UT1115-071)  
T. 22 S., R. 6 E., Salt Lake  
Sec. 1: Lot 2, S2NE, N2SE, SWSE;  
Sec. 11: NENE, SENW, E2SE;  
Sec. 12: W2NE, SENE, SW, N2SE, SWSE;  
Sec. 14: Lot 1, NWSW;  
Sec. 15: Lot 1.  
925.17 Acres  
Emery County, Utah  
Price Field Office

#### Adjusted

UTU91316  
(UT1115-071)  
T. 22 S., R. 6 E., Salt Lake  
Sec. 1: Lot 2, S2NE, N2SE;  
Sec. 11: NENE, SENW;  
Sec. 14: Lot 1, NWSW;  
Sec. 15: Lot 1.  
405.17 Acres  
Emery County, Utah  
Price Field Office

4. The following parcels are deferred in their entirety:

UTU91309 (UT1115 – 040)  
 UTU91317 (UT1115 – 086)  
 UTU91318 (UT1115 – 087)  
 UTU91319 (UT1115 – 089)  
 UTU91320 (UT1115 – 090)  
 UTU91321 (UT1115 – 091)  
 UTU91322 (UT1115 – 092)  
 UTU91323 (UT1115 – 093)  
 UTU91324 (UT1115 – 094)  
 UTU91325 (UT1115 – 095)  
 UTU91326 (UT1115 – 096)  
 UTU91327 (UT1115 – 097)  
 UTU91328 (UT1115 – 098)  
 UTU91329 (UT1115 – 100)  
 UTU91330 (UT1115 – 101)  
 UTU91341 (UT1115 – 210)

5. Lease notice T&E-09, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

UTU91344 (UT1115 – 224)  
 UTU91345 (UT1115 – 225)  
 UTU91346 (UT1115 – 226)  
 UTU91347 (UT1115 – 227)

<p><b>T&amp;E-09</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>UTAH PRAIRIE DOG</b></p> <p>The lessee/operator is given notice that lands in this lease may contain historic and/or occupied Utah prairie dog habitat, a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Avoidance or use restrictions may be placed on portions of the lease. Application of appropriate measures will depend whether the action is temporary or permanent, and whether it occurs when prairie dogs are active or hibernating. A <u>temporary</u> action is completed prior to the following active season leaving no permanent structures and resulting in no permanent habitat loss. A <u>permanent</u> action continues for more than one activity/hibernation season and/or causes a loss of Utah prairie dog habitat or displaces prairie dogs through disturbances, i.e. creation of a permanent structure. The following avoidance and minimization measures have been designed to ensure activities carried out on the lease are in compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Integration of, and adherence to these measures will facilitate review and analysis of any submitted permits under the authority of this lease. Following these measures could reduce the scope of Endangered Species Act, Section 7 consultation at the permit stage. Current avoidance and minimization measures include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Surveys will be required prior to operations unless species occupancy and distribution information is complete and available. All Surveys must be conducted by qualified individual(s).</li> <li>2. Lease activities will require monitoring throughout the duration of the project. To ensure desired results are being achieved, minimization measures will be</li> </ol>
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	<p>evaluated and, if necessary, Section 7 consultation reinitiated.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the same pad to reduce surface disturbance and eliminate drilling in prairie dog habitat.</li> <li>Surface occupancy or other surface disturbing activity will be avoided within 0.5 mile of active prairie dog colonies.</li> <li>Permanent surface disturbance or facilities will be avoided within 0.5 mile of potentially suitable, unoccupied prairie dog habitat, identified and mapped by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources since 1976.</li> <li>The lessee/operator should consider if fencing infrastructure on well pad, e.g., drill pads, tank batteries, and compressors, would be needed to protect equipment from burrowing activities. In addition, the operator should consider if future surface disturbing activities would be required at the site.</li> <li>Within occupied habitat, set a 25 mph speed limit on operator-created and maintained roads.</li> <li>Limit disturbances to and within suitable habitat by staying on designated routes.</li> <li>Limit new access routes created by the project.</li> </ol> <p>Additional measures to avoid or minimize effects to the species may be developed and implemented in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service between the lease sale stage and lease development stage to ensure continued compliance with the ESA.</p>
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6. Lease notice T&E-14, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

UTU91314 (UT1115 – 068)

UTU91316 (UT1115 – 071)

<b>T&amp;E-14</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LAST CHANCE TOWNSENDIA (<i>TOWNSENDIA APRICA</i>)</b></p> <p>In order to minimize effects to the federally threatened Last Chance Townsendia, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), has developed the following avoidance and minimization measures. Implementation of these measures will help ensure the activities carried out during oil and gas development (including but not limited to drilling, production, and maintenance operations) are in compliance with the endangered Species Act (ESA). For the purposes of this document, the following terms are so defined: <i>Potential habitat</i> is defined as areas which satisfy the broad criteria of the species habitat description; usually determined by preliminary, in-house assessment. <i>Suitable habitat</i> is defined as areas which contain or exhibit the specific components or constituents necessary for plant persistence; determined by field inspection and/or surveys; may or may not contain Last Chance Townsendia; habitat descriptions can be found in Federal Register Notice and species recovery plan links at &lt;<a href="http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html">http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html</a>&gt;. <i>Occupied habitat</i> is defined as areas currently or historically known to support Last Chance Townsendia; synonymous with “known habitat.” The following avoidance and minimization measures should be included in the Plan of Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-project habitat assessments will be completed across 100% of the project disturbance area within potential habitat<sup>1</sup> prior to any ground disturbing</li> </ol>
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	<p>activities (including ATV use) to determine if suitable Last Chance Townsendia habitat is present.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Site inventories will be conducted within suitable habitat to determine occupancy. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible and otherwise hazardous due to topography, slope, etc., suitable habitat will be assessed and mapped for avoidance (hereafter, "avoidance areas"); in such cases, in general, 300' buffers will be maintained between surface disturbance and avoidance areas. However, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat. Where conditions allow, inventories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must be conducted by qualified individuals(s) and according to BLM and Service accept survey protocols,</li> <li>b. Will be conducted in suitable and occupied habitat for all areas proposed for surface disturbance prior to initiation of project activities and within the same growing season, at a time when the plant can be detected (usually April 15<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup>, however, surveyors should verify that the plant is flowering by contacting a BLM or FWS botanist or demonstrating that the nearest known population is in flower),</li> <li>c. Will occur within 300' from the centerline of the proposed right-of-way for surface pipelines or roads; and within 300' from the perimeter of disturbance for the proposed well pad including the well pad,</li> <li>d. Will include, but not be limited to, plant species lists and habitat characteristics, and</li> <li>e. Will be valid until April 15<sup>th</sup> the following year.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Design project infrastructure to minimize impacts within suitable habitat: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible, infrastructure and activities will avoid all suitable habitat (voidance areas) and incorporate 300' buffers, in general; however, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,</li> <li>b. Reduce well pad size to the minimum needed, without compromising safety,</li> <li>c. Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the same pad,</li> <li>d. Limit new access routes created by the project,</li> <li>e. Roads and utilities should share common right-of-ways where possible,</li> <li>f. Reduce the width of right-of-ways and minimize the depth of excavation needed for the road bed; where feasible, use the natural ground surface for the road within habitat,</li> <li>g. Place signing to limit off-road travel in sensitive areas, and</li> <li>h. Stay on designated routes and other cleared/approved areas,</li> <li>i. All disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with native species comprised of species indigenous to the area and non-native species that are not likely to invade other areas.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Within occupied habitat, project infrastructure will be designed to avoid direct disturbance and minimize indirect impacts to populations and to individual plants: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Follow the above recommendations (3.) for project design within suitable habitats,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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- b. To avoid water flow and/or sedimentation into occupied habitat and avoidance areas, silt fences, hay bales, and similar structures or practices will be incorporated into the project design; appropriate placement of fill is encouraged,
  - c. Construction of roads will occur such that the edge of the right of way is at least 300' from any plant and 300' from avoidance areas,
  - d. Roads will be graveled with occupied habitat; the operator is encouraged to apply water for dust abatement to such areas from April 15<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup> (flowering period); dust abatement applications will be comprised of water only,
  - e. The edge of the well pad should be located at least 300' away from plants and avoidance areas, in general; however, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,
  - f. Surface pipelines will be laid such that a 300' buffer exists between the edge of the right of way and plants and 300' between the edge of right of way and avoidance areas; use stabilizing and anchoring techniques when the pipeline crossed suitable habitat to ensure pipelines don't move towards the population; site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,
  - g. Construction activities will not occur from April 15<sup>th</sup> through June 5<sup>th</sup> within occupied habitat,
  - h. Before and during construction, areas for avoidance should be visually identifiable in the field, e.g., flagging temporary fencing, rebar, etc.,
  - i. Place produced oil, water, or condensate tanks in centralized locations, away from occupied habitat, and
  - j. Minimize the disturbed area of producing well locations through interim and final reclamation. Reclaim well pads following drilling to the smallest area possible.
5. Occupied Last Chance Townsendia habitats within 300' of the edge of the surface pipelines' right-of-ways, 300' of the edge of the roads' right-of-ways, and 300' from the edge of the well pad shall be monitored for a period of three years after ground disturbing activities. Monitoring will include annual plant surveys to determine plant and habitat impacts relative to project facilities. Annual reports shall be provided to the BLM and the Service. To ensure desired results are being achieved, minimization measures will be evaluated and may be changed after a thorough review of the monitoring results and annual reports during annual meetings between the BLM and the Service.
6. Re-initiation of section 7 consultation with the Service will be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for the Last Chance Townsendia is anticipated as a result of project activities.

Additional site-specific measures may also be employed to avoid or minimize effects to the species. These additional measures will be developed and implemented in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure continued compliance with the ESA.

7. Lease notice T&E-17, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

UTU91314 (UT1115 – 068)  
 UTU91315 (UT1115 – 069)  
 UTU91332 (UT1115 – 115)  
 UTU91333 (UT1115 – 116)  
 UTU91340 (UT1115 – 182)

T&E-17	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SAN RAFAEL CACTUS (<i>PEDIOCACTUS DESPAINII</i>)</b></p> <p>In order to minimize effects to the federally threatened San Rafael Cactus, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), has developed the following avoidance and minimization measures. Implementation of these measures will help ensure the activities carried out during oil and gas development (including but not limited to drilling, production, and maintenance operations) are in compliance with the endangered Species Act (ESA). For the purposes of this document, the following terms are so defined: <i>Potential habitat</i> is defined as areas which satisfy the broad criteria of the species habitat description; usually determined by preliminary, in-house assessment. <i>Suitable habitat</i> is defined as areas which contain or exhibit the specific components or constituents necessary for plant persistence; determined by field inspection and/or surveys; may or may not contain San Rafael Cactus; habitat descriptions can be found in Federal Register Notice and species recovery plan links at &lt;<a href="http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html">http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html</a>&gt;. <i>Occupied habitat</i> is defined as areas currently or historically known to support San Rafael Cactus; synonymous with “known habitat.” The following avoidance and minimization measures should be included in the Plan of Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-project habitat assessments will be completed across 100% of the project disturbance area within potential habitat<sup>1</sup> prior to any ground disturbing activities (including ATV use) to determine if suitable San Rafael Cactus habitat is present.</li> <li>2. Site inventories will be conducted within suitable habitat to determine occupancy. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible and otherwise hazardous due to topography, slope, etc. suitable habitat will be assessed and mapped for avoidance (hereafter, “avoidance areas”); in such cases, in general, 300’ buffers will be maintained between surface disturbance and avoidance areas. However, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat. Where conditions allow, inventories:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must be conducted by qualified individuals(s) and according to BLM and Service accept survey protocols,</li> <li>b. Will be conducted in suitable and occupied habitat for all areas proposed for surface disturbance prior to initiation of project activities and within the same growing season, at a time when the plant can be detected (usually April 15<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup>, however, surveyors should verify that the plant is flowering by contacting a BLM or FWS botanist or demonstrating that the nearest known population is in flower),</li> <li>c. Will occur within 300’ from the centerline of the proposed right-of-way for surface pipelines or roads; and within 300’ from the perimeter of</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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- disturbance for the proposed well pad including the well pad,
- d. Will include, but not be limited to, plant species lists and habitat characteristics, and
- e. Will be valid until April 15<sup>th</sup> the following year.
- 3. Design project infrastructure to minimize impacts within suitable habitat:
  - a. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible, infrastructure and activities will avoid all suitable habitat (voidance areas) and incorporate 300' buffers, in general; however, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,
  - b. Reduce well pad size to the minimum needed, without compromising safety,
  - c. Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the same pad,
  - d. Limit new access routes created by the project,
  - e. Roads and utilities should share common right-of-ways where possible,
  - f. Reduce the width of right-of-ways and minimize the depth of excavation needed for the road bed; where feasible, use the natural ground surface for the road within habitat,
  - g. Place signing to limit off-road travel in sensitive areas, and
  - h. Stay on designated routes and other cleared/approved areas,
  - i. All disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with native species comprised of species indigenous to the area and non-native species that are not likely to invade other areas.
- 4. Within occupied habitat, project infrastructure will be designed to avoid direct disturbance and minimize indirect impacts to populations and to individual plants:
  - a. Follow the above recommendations (3.) for project design within suitable habitats,
  - b. To avoid water flow and/or sedimentation into occupied habitat and avoidance areas, silt fences, hay bales, and similar structures or practices will be incorporated into the project design; appropriate placement of fill is encouraged,
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Please direct any questions regarding this Errata Sheet to Sheri Wysong, Fluid Minerals Leasing Coordinator, at 801-539-4067.



Kate Kitchell  
Acting State Director  
Utah State Office





## United States Department of the Interior

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Utah State Office

440 West 200 South, Suite 500

Salt Lake City, UT 84101

<http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en.html>

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
3120 / UT922

NOV 13 2015



LW  
11/13/15

SW  
11/13/15

BHMBAS

Barker  
11/13/15

Thompson  
11/13/15

kk  
11/13/15

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<b>T&amp;E-14</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LAST CHANCE TOWNSENDIA (<i>TOWNSENDIA APRICA</i>)</b></p> <p>In order to minimize effects to the federally threatened Last Chance Townsendia, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), has developed the following avoidance and minimization measures. Implementation of these measures will help ensure the activities carried out during oil and gas development (including but not limited to drilling, production, and maintenance operations) are in compliance with the endangered Species Act (ESA). For the purposes of this document, the following terms are so defined: <i>Potential habitat</i> is defined as areas which satisfy the broad criteria of the species habitat description; usually determined by preliminary, in-house assessment. <i>Suitable habitat</i> is defined as areas which contain or exhibit the specific components or constituents necessary for plant persistence; determined by field inspection and/or surveys; may or may not contain Last Chance Townsendia; habitat descriptions can be found in Federal Register Notice and species recovery plan links at &lt;<a href="http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html">http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html</a>&gt;. <i>Occupied habitat</i> is defined as areas currently or historically known to support Last Chance Townsendia; synonymous with “known habitat.” The following avoidance and minimization measures should be included in the Plan of Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-project habitat assessments will be completed across 100% of the project disturbance area within potential habitat<sup>1</sup> prior to any ground disturbing</li> </ol>
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	<p>activities (including ATV use) to determine if suitable Last Chance Townsendia habitat is present.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Site inventories will be conducted within suitable habitat to determine occupancy. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible and otherwise hazardous due to topography, slope, etc., suitable habitat will be assessed and mapped for avoidance (hereafter, "avoidance areas"); in such cases, in general, 300' buffers will be maintained between surface disturbance and avoidance areas. However, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat. Where conditions allow, inventories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must be conducted by qualified individuals(s) and according to BLM and Service accept survey protocols,</li> <li>b. Will be conducted in suitable and occupied habitat for all areas proposed for surface disturbance prior to initiation of project activities and within the same growing season, at a time when the plant can be detected (usually April 15<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup>, however, surveyors should verify that the plant is flowering by contacting a BLM or FWS botanist or demonstrating that the nearest known population is in flower),</li> <li>c. Will occur within 300' from the centerline of the proposed right-of-way for surface pipelines or roads; and within 300' from the perimeter of disturbance for the proposed well pad including the well pad,</li> <li>d. Will include, but not be limited to, plant species lists and habitat characteristics, and</li> <li>e. Will be valid until April 15<sup>th</sup> the following year.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Design project infrastructure to minimize impacts within suitable habitat: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible, infrastructure and activities will avoid all suitable habitat (voidance areas) and incorporate 300' buffers, in general; however, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,</li> <li>b. Reduce well pad size to the minimum needed, without compromising safety,</li> <li>c. Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the samepad,</li> <li>d. Limit new access routes created by the project,</li> <li>e. Roads and utilities should share common right-of-ways where possible,</li> <li>f. Reduce the width of right-of-ways and minimize the depth of excavation needed for the road bed; where feasible, use the natural ground surface for the road within habitat,</li> <li>g. Place signing to limit off-road travel in sensitive areas, and</li> <li>h. Stay on designated routes and other cleared/approved areas,</li> <li>i. All disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with native species comprised of species indigenous to the area and non-native species that are not likely to invade other areas.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Within occupied habitat, project infrastructure will be designed to avoid direct disturbance and minimize indirect impacts to populations and to individual plants: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Follow the above recommendations (3.) for project design within suitable habitats,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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- b. To avoid water flow and/or sedimentation into occupied habitat and avoidance areas, silt fences, hay bales, and similar structures or practices will be incorporated into the project design; appropriate placement of fill is encouraged,
  - c. Construction of roads will occur such that the edge of the right of way is at least 300' from any plant and 300' from avoidance areas,
  - d. Roads will be graveled with occupied habitat; the operator is encouraged to apply water for dust abatement to such areas from April 15<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup> (flowering period); dust abatement applications will be comprised of water only,
  - e. The edge of the well pad should be located at least 300' away from plants and avoidance areas, in general; however, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,
  - f. Surface pipelines will be laid such that a 300' buffer exists between the edge of the right of way and plants and 300' between the edge of right of way and avoidance areas; use stabilizing and anchoring techniques when the pipeline crossed suitable habitat to ensure pipelines don't move towards the population; site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,
  - g. Construction activities will not occur from April 15<sup>th</sup> through June 5<sup>th</sup> within occupied habitat,
  - h. Before and during construction, areas for avoidance should be visually identifiable in the field, e.g., flagging temporary fencing, rebar, etc.,
  - i. Place produced oil, water, or condensate tanks in centralized locations, away from occupied habitat, and
  - j. Minimize the disturbed area of producing well locations through interim and final reclamation. Reclaim well pads following drilling to the smallest area possible.
5. Occupied Last Chance Townsendia habitats within 300' of the edge of the surface pipelines' right-of-ways, 300' of the edge of the roads' right-of-ways, and 300' from the edge of the well pad shall be monitored for a period of three years after ground disturbing activities. Monitoring will include annual plant surveys to determine plant and habitat impacts relative to project facilities. Annual reports shall be provided to the BLM and the Service. To ensure desired results are being achieved, minimization measures will be evaluated and may be changed after a thorough review of the monitoring results and annual reports during annual meetings between the BLM and the Service.
6. Re-initiation of section 7 consultation with the Service will be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for the Last Chance Townsendia is anticipated as a result of project activities.
- Additional site-specific measures may also be employed to avoid or minimize effects to the species. These additional measures will be developed and implemented in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure continued compliance with the ESA.

7. Lease notice T&E-17, as described below, has been applied to the following parcels:

UTU91314 (UT1115 – 068)  
 UTU91315 (UT1115 – 069)  
 UTU91332 (UT1115 – 115)  
 UTU91333 (UT1115 – 116)  
 UTU91340 (UT1115 – 182)

T&E-17	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SAN RAFAEL CACTUS (<i>PEDIOCACTUS DESPAINII</i>)</b></p> <p>In order to minimize effects to the federally threatened San Rafael Cactus, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), has developed the following avoidance and minimization measures. Implementation of these measures will help ensure the activities carried out during oil and gas development (including but not limited to drilling, production, and maintenance operations) are in compliance with the endangered Species Act (ESA). For the purposes of this document, the following terms are so defined: <i>Potential habitat</i> is defined as areas which satisfy the broad criteria of the species habitat description; usually determined by preliminary, in-house assessment. <i>Suitable habitat</i> is defined as areas which contain or exhibit the specific components or constituents necessary for plant persistence; determined by field inspection and/or surveys; may or may not contain San Rafael Cactus; habitat descriptions can be found in Federal Register Notice and species recovery plan links at &lt;<a href="http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html">http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html</a>&gt;. <i>Occupied habitat</i> is defined as areas currently or historically known to support San Rafael Cactus; synonymous with “known habitat.” The following avoidance and minimization measures should be included in the Plan of Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-project habitat assessments will be completed across 100% of the project disturbance area within potential habitat<sup>1</sup> prior to any ground disturbing activities (including ATV use) to determine if suitable San Rafael Cactus habitat is present.</li> <li>2. Site inventories will be conducted within suitable habitat to determine occupancy. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible and otherwise hazardous due to topography, slope, etc. suitable habitat will be assessed and mapped for avoidance (hereafter, “avoidance areas”); in such cases, in general, 300’ buffers will be maintained between surface disturbance and avoidance areas. However, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat. Where conditions allow, inventories:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must be conducted by qualified individuals(s) and according to BLM and Service accept survey protocols,</li> <li>b. Will be conducted in suitable and occupied habitat for all areas proposed for surface disturbance prior to initiation of project activities and within the same growing season, at a time when the plant can be detected (usually April 15<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup>, however, surveyors should verify that the plant is flowering by contacting a BLM or FWS botanist or demonstrating that the nearest known population is in flower),</li> <li>c. Will occur within 300’ from the centerline of the proposed right-of-way for surface pipelines or roads; and within 300’ from the perimeter of</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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	<p>disturbance for the proposed well pad including the well pad,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Will include, but not be limited to, plant species lists and habitat characteristics, and</li> <li>e. Will be valid until April 15<sup>th</sup> the following year.</li> </ul> <p>3. Design project infrastructure to minimize impacts within suitable habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Where standard surveys are technically infeasible, infrastructure and activities will avoid all suitable habitat (avoidance areas) and incorporate 300' buffers, in general; however, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,</li> <li>b. Reduce well pad size to the minimum needed, without compromising safety,</li> <li>c. Where technically and economically feasible, use directional drilling or multiple wells from the same pad,</li> <li>d. Limit new access routes created by the project,</li> <li>e. Roads and utilities should share common right-of-ways where possible,</li> <li>f. Reduce the width of right-of-ways and minimize the depth of excavation needed for the road bed; where feasible, use the natural ground surface for the road within habitat,</li> <li>g. Place signing to limit off-road travel in sensitive areas, and</li> <li>h. Stay on designated routes and other cleared/approved areas,</li> <li>i. All disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with native species comprised of species indigenous to the area and non-native species that are not likely to invade other areas.</li> </ul> <p>4. Within occupied habitat, project infrastructure will be designed to avoid direct disturbance and minimize indirect impacts to populations and to individual plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Follow the above recommendations (3.) for project design within suitable habitats,</li> <li>b. To avoid water flow and/or sedimentation into occupied habitat and avoidance areas, silt fences, hay bales, and similar structures or practices will be incorporated into the project design; appropriate placement of fill is encouraged,</li> <li>c. Construction of roads will occur such that the edge of the right of way is at least 300' from any plant and 300' from avoidance areas,</li> <li>d. Roads will be graveled with occupied habitat; the operator is encouraged to apply water for dust abatement to such areas from April 15<sup>th</sup> to June 5<sup>th</sup> (flowering period); dust abatement applications will be comprised of water only,</li> <li>e. The edge of the well pad should be located at least 300' away from plants and avoidance areas, in general; however, site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,</li> <li>f. Surface pipelines will be laid such that a 300' buffer exists between the edge of the right of way and plants and 300' between the edge of right of way and avoidance areas; use stabilizing and anchoring techniques when the pipeline crossed suitable habitat to ensure pipelines don't move towards the population; site-specific distances will need to be approved by FWS and BLM when disturbance will occur upslope of habitat,</li> </ul>
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	<p>g. Construction activities will not occur from April 15<sup>th</sup> through June 5<sup>th</sup> within occupied habitat,</p> <p>h. Before and during construction, areas for avoidance should be visually identifiable in the field, e.g., flagging temporary fencing, rebar, etc.,</p> <p>i. Place produced oil, water, or condensate tanks in centralized locations, away from occupied habitat, and</p> <p>j. Minimize the disturbed area of producing well locations through interim and final reclamation. Reclaim well pads following drilling to the smallest area possible.</p> <p>5. Occupied San Rafael Cactus habitats within 300' of the edge of the surface pipelines' right-of-ways, 300' of the edge of the roads' right-of-ways, and 300' from the edge of the well pad shall be monitored for a period of three years after ground disturbing activities. Monitoring will include annual plant surveys to determine plant and habitat impacts relative to project facilities. Annual reports shall be provided to the BLM and the Service. To ensure desired results are being achieved, minimization measures will be evaluated and may be changed after a thorough review of the monitoring results and annual reports during annual meetings between the BLM and the Service.</p> <p>6. Re-initiation of section 7 consultation with the Service will be sought immediately if any loss of plants or occupied habitat for the San Rafael Cactus is anticipated as a result of project activities.</p> <p>Additional site-specific measures may also be employed to avoid or minimize effects to the species. These additional measures will be developed and implemented in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure continued compliance with the ESA.</p>
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Please direct any questions regarding this Errata Sheet to Sheri Wysong, Fluid Minerals Leasing Coordinator, at 801-539-4067.

*Kate Kitchell*

Kate Kitchell  
Acting State Director  
Utah State Office

bcc: Nov 2015 Sale Book  
UT-920 Reading File

LWilcken:lw:09/30/15